

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XL. No. 6668.

英一千八百八十年十二月六日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1884.

甲申十年十月九日

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 50, Cornhill, GORDON & GOWR, 12, Queen's, E. C. BATES & HENRY & Co., 57, Walbrook, E. C. SANTON, DRAGON & CO., 110 & 114, Newgate Street, E. C.

PARIS AND LILLE.—OPERA & CO., 28, Rue de la Paix, Paris.

NEW YORK.—THE CHINESE TRADE, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—J. J. GOWR & CO., Melbourne and Sydney.

HAN FRANCISCO, and American Posts generally.—BEAT & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYER & CO., Square, Singapore. C. H. HENRICKSEN, & Co., Malmö.

CHINA.—ALFRED, MOORE & CO., Macao.

MANILA.—SIMPSON, QUELCH & CO., AMoy, WATSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow, HENRY & CO., Shanghai.

LAW, CRAWFORD & CO., London.

W. H. MARSH & CO., Yokohama.

WILLIAMS & CO., Hong Kong.

Books.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £7,500,000
RESERVE FUND, £4,400,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION, £3,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO^{TE} 7,500,000
PRO^{TE} 7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman, A. P. MORSE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman, Hon. F. D. SAMPSON.

C. D. BOTTOMLEY, M. GROTE, Esq.

H. HOPPIN, Esq.

H. L. DALMUYL, Hon. W. KERWELL, Esq.

A. MOLYER, Esq.

W. H. FOWLES, Esq. M. E. SAMPSON, Esq.

Chief Manager, T. JACKSON, Esq.

Manager, A. S. WATSON & CO.

SHANGHAI, T. EWING CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

Hong Kong.

NOTICE.

WE BEG to give Notice, that We intend to open a BRANCH of our Firm, as Public TEA INSPECTORS and COMMISSION AGENTS, in CANTON, for the coming Tea-Season.

MARCESSON & CO.

Macao, 24th November, 1884. 1079

OF DECEMBER.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO^{TE} 7,500,000
PRO^{TE} 7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman, A. P. MORSE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman, Hon. F. D. SAMPSON.

C. D. BOTTOMLEY, M. GROTE, Esq.

H. HOPPIN, Esq.

H. L. DALMUYL, Hon. W. KERWELL, Esq.

A. MOLYER, Esq.

W. H. FOWLES, Esq. M. E. SAMPSON, Esq.

Chief Manager, T. JACKSON, Esq.

Manager, A. S. WATSON & CO.

SHANGHAI, T. EWING CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

Hong Kong.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent.

6 " 5 per cent.

12 " 5 1/2 per cent.

18 " 6 per cent.

24 " 6 1/2 per cent.

30 " 6 1/2 per cent.

36 " 6 1/2 per cent.

42 " 6 1/2 per cent.

48 " 6 1/2 per cent.

54 " 6 1/2 per cent.

60 " 6 1/2 per cent.

66 " 6 1/2 per cent.

72 " 6 1/2 per cent.

78 " 6 1/2 per cent.

84 " 6 1/2 per cent.

90 " 6 1/2 per cent.

96 " 6 1/2 per cent.

102 " 6 1/2 per cent.

108 " 6 1/2 per cent.

114 " 6 1/2 per cent.

120 " 6 1/2 per cent.

126 " 6 1/2 per cent.

132 " 6 1/2 per cent.

138 " 6 1/2 per cent.

144 " 6 1/2 per cent.

150 " 6 1/2 per cent.

156 " 6 1/2 per cent.

162 " 6 1/2 per cent.

168 " 6 1/2 per cent.

174 " 6 1/2 per cent.

180 " 6 1/2 per cent.

186 " 6 1/2 per cent.

192 " 6 1/2 per cent.

198 " 6 1/2 per cent.

204 " 6 1/2 per cent.

210 " 6 1/2 per cent.

216 " 6 1/2 per cent.

222 " 6 1/2 per cent.

228 " 6 1/2 per cent.

234 " 6 1/2 per cent.

240 " 6 1/2 per cent.

246 " 6 1/2 per cent.

252 " 6 1/2 per cent.

258 " 6 1/2 per cent.

264 " 6 1/2 per cent.

270 " 6 1/2 per cent.

276 " 6 1/2 per cent.

282 " 6 1/2 per cent.

288 " 6 1/2 per cent.

294 " 6 1/2 per cent.

300 " 6 1/2 per cent.

306 " 6 1/2 per cent.

312 " 6 1/2 per cent.

318 " 6 1/2 per cent.

324 " 6 1/2 per cent.

330 " 6 1/2 per cent.

336 " 6 1/2 per cent.

342 " 6 1/2 per cent.

348 " 6 1/2 per cent.

354 " 6 1/2 per cent.

360 " 6 1/2 per cent.

366 " 6 1/2 per cent.

372 " 6 1/2 per cent.

378 " 6 1/2 per cent.

384 " 6 1/2 per cent.

390 " 6 1/2 per cent.

396 " 6 1/2 per cent.

402 " 6 1/2 per cent.

408 " 6 1/2 per cent.

414 " 6 1/2 per cent.

420 " 6 1/2 per cent.

426 " 6 1/2 per cent.

432 " 6 1/2 per cent.

438 " 6 1/2 per cent.

444 " 6 1/2 per cent.

450 " 6 1/2 per cent.

456 " 6 1/2 per cent.

462 " 6 1/2 per cent.

468 " 6 1/2 per cent.

474 " 6 1/2 per cent.

480 " 6 1/2 per cent.

486 " 6 1/2 per cent.

492 " 6 1/2 per cent.

498 " 6 1/2 per cent.

504 " 6 1/2 per cent.

510 " 6 1/2 per cent.

516 " 6 1/2 per cent.

522 " 6 1/2 per cent.

528 " 6 1/2 per cent.

534 " 6 1/2 per cent.

540 " 6 1/2 per cent.

546 " 6 1/2 per cent.

552 " 6 1/2 per cent.

558 " 6 1/2 per cent.

564 " 6 1/2 per cent.

570 " 6 1/2 per cent.

576 " 6 1/2 per cent.

582 " 6 1/2 per cent.

588 " 6 1/2 per cent.

594 " 6 1/2 per cent.

600 " 6 1/2 per cent.

606 " 6 1/2 per cent.

612 " 6 1/2 per cent.

618 " 6 1/2 per cent.

624 " 6 1/2 per cent.

630 " 6 1/2 per cent.

THE CHINA MAIL.

6668—DECEMBER 6, 1884.

2

For Sale.

MacEWEN, BRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSARIAT),
ARE NOW
LANDING FROM AMERICA.

TOPOGAN BUTTER.
Eastern and California CHEESE
CODELISH, Boudin.
Prime HAM and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
Family BEEF in 25 lb. legs.
Bona Ideal SALMON in 5 lb. cans.
Outstanding Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb. cans.
Assorted Canoe VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted SOUPS.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.
Lunch HAM.
Lamb's TONGUES.
Clam CHOWDER.
Fresh OREGON SALMON.
Dried APPLES.
TOMATOES.
SUCOCOTASH.
Maple SYRUP.
Golden SYRUP.
Oreoced Wheat.
HONEY.
HONEY.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

DEVOE'S NONPAREIL KEROSINE OIL.

KAI-SAR-I-HIND'
CIGARETTES
in crystallized Boxes of 100 at \$6.50
per mill.

SPORTING AND RIFLE GUNPOWDER
in 1-lb. Tins.

AGATE IRON WARE.
INSERTION RUBBER.
TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

HOLMES' DISTRESS SIGNALS.
HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMPS.

PERFECTION STUDENT LAMPS.

PAINTS AND OILS.
TALLOW and TAR.
BITUM and ROSIN.

Ex late Arrivals from
ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

S. T. O. R. E. S.,

including:

ALMONDS and RAISINS.
RAISON PLUMS.
TYSBONEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
JORDAN ALMONDS.

FINE YORK HAMS.
PICNIC TONGUES.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

Digby CHICKS.
Yarmouth BLOATERS.
Kippered HERRINGS.
Herrings a la SARDINES.

COVIAIR.
COOCATINA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
EPP'S COCOA.

COOKING STOVES.

PARLOUR STOVES.

CLARETS—
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA TOURE, pinte & quart.
1868. GRAVES.
" BREAKFAST CLARET," "

SHERRIES & PORT—
SAUCONNE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-
TILLADO.
SAUCONNE'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1848).
HUNTS PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.
1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
COVINGTON'S LADY WHISKY.
FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KIRKLAND'S WHISKY.
ROYAL BLENDED WHISKY.
JANSON'S WHISKY.
OLD TOM.
E. & J. BUTLER'S IRISH WHISKY.
ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
NOELLY PLAT & CO.'S VERMOUTH.
JANSON'S WHISKY.

MARSALA.
EASTERLY CIDER.
CHARTREUSE.
MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S and ORANGE
BITTERS.
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pinte and quart.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BURKE, pinta and quart.

DAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

SCRUPOLY SELECTED

O I G A E S.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 cent Boxes.
BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILLEN'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF
SAFES, CASH and PAPER
BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, November 22, 1884.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

COURSE AND AVERAGE SPEED TABLES,
FROM LONDON, via THE SUZ CANAL,
TO INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.,
WITH VARIOUS OTHER TABLES AND NOTES,
W. A. GUILAND.

To be obtained at the
'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE,
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" FALCONER & Co.

Hongkong, September 2, 1884. 1476

FOR SALE.

A BORROUGHS & WATTS'

SOLID MARIPOSA
BILLIARD TABLE;
Complete with CUES, POOL, PYRAMID, &c.,
BALLS, MARKING BOARD, RISERS, EXTRIA
CLOTH, &c., &c.

Just arrived per *Glenaloch*.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, November 4, 1884. 1805

FOR SALE.

EXTRA FINE QUALITY

FLYING BUTTER,
BRAND 'DUCE DE NORMANDIE',
—THE OLDEST BUTTER
PACKING ESTABLISHMENT IN NORMANDY.

IN 1lb. tins and Cases of 48 tins each.
Sold in Quantities of not less than one
dozen tins, at \$6 per Dozen.

Reduction made to Purchasers of one
case and upwards.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Sale Agent.

Hongkong, October 4, 1884. 1683

FOR SALE.

MINERVA—BRUNNEN.

A DELICIOUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER
in Cases of 16 Pints @ \$7.60.
do. 48 Quarts @ \$6.00.

Apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

FOR SALE.

C E W O O ,

TAILOR, DRAPE & OUTFITTER,
No. 55, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong;

HAS NOW LANDING, FOR SALE.

ALL Kinds of AUTUMN and WINTER
WOOLLEN CLOTHS, DAMASK, REP, and CRETTONNES for
Curtains and Covering Furniture.

CHINTZ, Georgette, Now Zephyr
Black, Drab, and Brown FEELT HATS

ALL Kinds of Bandy and Black SILK
SOCKS, TIES, White DRESS TIES,
WOOLLEN WRAPPERS, Coloured and
White KID GLOVES.

WOOLLEN and MERINO UNDER
SUITS and SOCKS.

WHITE TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
SILK & COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS, and
TOWELS.

Best Kinds of TOILET PERFEUMES
and SOAPS.

DAWSON'S BOOTS, SHOOTING BOOTS,
SHOES and TENNIS SHOES, &c., &c.

A T L O W E R T E S .

Hongkong, October 25, 1884. 1806

NOW PUBLISHED.

B U D D H I S T : I T S H I S T O R I C A L ,

T H E O R I C A L A N D P O P U L A R
A S P E C T S ,

BY ERNEST J. EITEL, PH. D., TUBINGEN.

R E V I S E D , W I T H A D D I T I O N S .

Price, \$1.50.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1884. 1398

NOW PUBLISHED.

W I L L I A M D O L A N ,

S A I L - M A K E R & S H I P - C H A N D L E R ,

22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

R E V I S E D , W I T H A D D I T I O N S .

Price, \$1.50.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, May 1, 1884. 256

NOW PUBLISHED.

For Sale.

NOW ON SALE.

A C H I N E S E D I C T I O N A R Y

IN THE CANTONSE DIALECT,

BY D. E. EITEL.

CROWN OCTAVO, pp. 1018.

HONGKONG, 1877-1883.

Part I. A-K. \$2.50

Part II. K-M. \$2.50

Part III. M-T. \$3.00

Part IV. T-Y. \$3.00

HONGKONG, 1877-1883.

1000 pages.

THE CHINA MAIL.

This Wigwam appointed by the High Authority of Canton to buy rice for the troops in Canton, have shipped for the south somewhere about 120,000 bags of rice by Messrs. Russell & Co.'s steamer. The steamer, *Angus*, took down over 30,000 bags of rice, for the same destination.—*Admiral's Courier*.

MARSHALLS, Oct. 17th.—Great preparations are being made to reinforce the eight battalions in Tonquin. Originally of 200 men each, they will be increased to 1,000 by volunteers, from France, 3,000 men will leave in fifteen days from Tonquin, as well as provisions and war material. The Government treasurer, Compte, has been chartered to carry men and provisions.

The Foochow reports a new danger in the China Sea. The report states that between South Yit and Reef Island, a number of sailing boats were passed from three to four miles of the outlying island. These boats are the sort of body in circumference, and evidently large enough to hold the propeller of any steamer. In the event they are not provided, but at night it would be almost impossible to steer clear of them. While passing through Bullock Harbour, two gigantic eagles were noticed on a rock. Captain Hogg states they were the largest he has ever seen.—*N.O.D. News*.

Three thousand foot, and five hundred horse, cost the Government a monthly amount of The 100,000. So says General Pao Tsao who is going with an army of 35,000 to the frontier of Yunnan, and therefore the Throne has issued a decree commanding the Vicereyn of Szechuan, to raise by hook or crook the amount necessary to meet the expense of 14,000 men, the remaining portion being cared for by the treasury of Li Ching-t'ang. General Pao Tsao is also ordered in the same decree to hasten towards Yunnan to assist General Su, who has already successfully defended the places under his care against the French in Tonking, but complains that he has too small an army.—*Admiral's Courier*.

At the Consular office at Shanghai, with one notable exception, and those of the men-of-war in harbour, were at half-mast to-day. (Dec. 2nd) out of respect of the memory of Lieut. Adolphe H. L. G. M. S. Stoeck, who had been appointed to H. M. S. *Stoeck*, and to Commodore Parry. Lieut. Adolphe, who was well known on shore and universally liked, was understood to be the Concordia Club chattering with his friends yesterday evening in excellent spirits. He returned on board his ship shortly after midnight, and not long afterwards was found dead in his cabin. He was a very promising officer, and his death is severely felt on board his ship, which was to have gone to sea this morning. But his death detailed by this melancholy occurrence. He will be buried to-morrow morning with military honours, the funeral starting from the French Bury at 7 a.m.—*Shanghai Courier*.

The Shanghai Mercury publishes the following, evidently received from French sources:—

The Chamber of Deputies has not only granted the credit of 16,000,000 francs required by the Ferry claimed for the year 1884, but another credit of 43,000,000 francs has been passed by 342 votes against 170, in order to face all expenses for the military operations which will be deemed necessary during the first half of 1885.

An 'interpellation' on China and Tongking affairs had been annexed to the discussion of the credits:

By 378 votes against 35, the Chamber adopted an 'order of the day' expressing its resolution to pursue the full and entire execution of the Tientsin Treaty, and instituting that the Chamber is relying on the energy of the Government to ensure (fair respect) the rights of France.

A most interesting and useful invention, brought out by Mr. Beaumont, the editor of the *Engineer*, has been exhibited by him at a meeting of the Pathological Society. It is nothing less than an automatic limb, infinitely superior to that golden one of Miss Killmarnock whose adventures poor Miss Hood so comically portrayed. Mr. Beaumont has not yet proceeded beyond the artificial limb was shown in actual use. A poor fellow who had lost his arm was fitted with the automatic arm and hand. As he moved about he used it to pick up pins, and afterwards voluntarily moved it about in his artificial grasp. Similarly the newly-invented member was employed to pick up a cup of coffee, and even to write its possessor's name! Mr. Beaumont can hardly go further. A man can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

can now get an artificial limb nearly as good as the original artificial limb, and will be able to walk, to swim, and to run.

Collector Sears thinks that few Chinese

OCEAN GAMBLING.

(From the Saturday Review.)

The owners of the steamer 'City of Rome' appear to us to deserve the censure of a discerning public. In these days of almost furious competition between rival Atlantic lines, it is a delicate matter for a firm or a company to reduce in any way the attractions held out to the passenger on board their vessels. Yet on the other hand, since these are days of almost equal keen competition in the display of the cardinal virtue of the firm or company owning steamships can risk a reputation for showing undue complaisance to any form of vice—least of all after it has been publicly denounced to them in a memorial signed, among other moralists unknown to the public, by Mr. Thomas Hughes. This, however, is the trying position in which the owners of the 'City of Rome' are, or are about to be, placed. On the arrival of that vessel in New York last Monday the memorial referred to was handed to the agents. It was a protest against the gambling which had been practised on board during the voyage. Mr. Hughes, as became his position and reputation, was the principal complainant, and stated that the third day out the smoking-room was turned into a card-room, where 'cards and draughts' were played constantly. At what rate of speed the decent was made from the form of those occupations to the latter we do not know, but the downward course of the unhappy gamblers was doubtless as inevitable as that of Dr. Quincey's criminal who, from a murder that he perhaps thought little of at the time, became gradually hardened to the habitual guilt of 'indecency and profligacy.' Matters, at any rate, did not stop at draughts on board the 'City of Rome'; nor was the outbreak of gambling successfully isolated in the smoking-room. An Australian gambler carried the epidemic into the reading-room, where it manifested itself in the form of acute bacarat. A bank was started at this fascinating game by the Australian and three other men, and kept going all day and all the evening, and the next morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the head like a heavy load on the body; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which does not satisfy. The stomach is sore; the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colouration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become constipated; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow; the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. The tongue is frequently a splitting up of the fundi, sometimes with a sour taste; it is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision is dimmed; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live in pursuance of what the history of our legislation has shown to be the main attempt to protect improvident minors on the whole, in fact, the captain himself regarded the complaints of Mr. Hughes and those who acted with him as mere adulation, nothing, and entirely so. Where—or who—than his immediate destination, New York—he expected to go to, we are unable to imagine; but the deplorable fact remains that, while bacarat was going on five or six deep in the reading-room, and while men were recklessly plunging at draughts in the smoking-room, this captain refused to interfere.

It is not for us to advise the owners as to their own course of action in these difficult circumstances. We can understand their reluctance to disregard a memorial signed—nay, we believe, headed—by Mr. Hughes. On the other hand, they may naturally feel that, in these days of oceanic rivalry, the one thing in which it behoves them to 'go slow' is the matter of moral reform; and that they ought not to risk the provocation of a counter-complaint on the next voyage of the 'City of Rome' that there was less gambling than usual on board. Perhaps their best course would be to subject their captain to a private interrogation, and starting from the common ground that the gambling on board his ship was no greater than usual, and that, in his opinion, ought to be the usual amount of gambling on board, well ordered Atlantic steamers. They must, however, approach the witness on the one hand, not driving him to the concealment of his real views on the other; for the matter is one upon which opinions greatly vary, and to insure sincerity is, therefore, a point of special importance. Without ourselves pronouncing to propose any exact estimate of the fit and proper in the article of gambling on the Atlantic, we cannot but suspect that the views of the captain of the 'City of Rome' are, if anything, on the side of liberality. Bacarat itself, to begin with, is not a game usually affected by gamblers of the mild variety. It is distinctly 'hotter' than three-penny, which, even when the players never come to lay the traditional odds of five to two, in every case for which that rule is made and practised. Usual when people take to playing because the game is a safe one, and when they take to picking it all day and all the evening, and with a row of players five or six deep, the situation does gradually become calculated danger.

A certain minister in my neighbourhood says it is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to card games, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigel's Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commanding again to suffering humanity the 'devil's books' brought to me by all to themselves. Limitation of stakes is a more questionable, and as a rule, indeed an illusory, remedy. If the nature of the game is one which appeals to the speculative instinct—we mean as reasonably developed, for there are, also, men who will bet upon anything, from the racing of rain-drops to the spelling of words—attempts to restrict the amount of their wagers are, almost sure to be evaded. The only answer is to go upon, though it is necessarily out of very rough and imperfect operations, in which the element of pure chance is least, and is modified by any admixture of that demand for skill which acts as the most wholesome check on the acquisitive impulses of our fallen nature. Of two games again which

Intimations.

SULPHOLINE LOTION!

A External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to 'Sulpholine' in a few days, and commence to fade away, even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blisters, scurf, ringworm, scabies, as if by magic; while old enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, 'Sulpholine' will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which are the cause of all the trouble, and, as the saying goes, 'cure without a cure.' It is a game at which four great fortunes have been lost, few hours beggared, few ancient forests to the axe. To forbid draughts on an Atlantic steamer would be a step bordering upon Puritanism; and would only too probably lead to tossing for shillings, if not half-crowns, in retired corners of the vessel.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

D. R. KING'S DANDELION & QUININE

LIVER PILLS (without MALT).

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT,

FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEADACHE,

HEARTBURN, AND OTHER SYMPTOMS OF DISORDERED LIVER AND DYSPEPSIA.

ACKNOWLEDGED BY MANY UNINFORMED SURGEONS TO BE THE MOST EFFECTIVE.

S. H. HUGHES.

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading to BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship ROSETTA, Captain G. W. Brady, with His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL, on TUESDAY, the 9th December, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving this week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further Particulars, regarding FREIGHT AND PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

Passengers desirous of insuring their baggage can do so on application at the Company's Office.

N.B.—This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for MARSEILLES.

A. MCIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 28, 1884. 2003

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC

ROUSES and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, removes the digestive organs. Is a specific for neuralgia, indigestion, fever, chest affections, and in rheumatic diseases, strumous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain.

Bottles, 2s. 9d. Sold by Chemists throughout the world.

J. PARSON & CO., London.

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US?

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have this about the chest and sides, and sometimes the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the head like a heavy load on the body; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which does not satisfy. The stomach is sore; the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colouration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become constipated; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow; the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. The tongue is frequently a splitting up of the fundi, sometimes with a sour taste; it is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision is dimmed; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live in pursuance of what the history of our legislation has shown to be the main attempt to protect improvident minors on the whole, in fact, the captain himself regarded the complaints of Mr. Hughes and those who acted with him as mere adulation, nothing, and entirely so. Where—or who—than his immediate destination, New York—he expected to go to, we are unable to imagine; but the deplorable fact remains that, while bacarat was going on five or six deep in the reading-room, and while men were recklessly plunging at draughts in the smoking-room, this captain refused to interfere.

It is not for us to advise the owners as to their own course of action in these difficult circumstances. We can understand their reluctance to disregard a memorial signed—nay, we believe, headed—by Mr. Hughes. On the other hand, they may naturally feel that, in these days of oceanic rivalry, the one thing in which it behoves them to 'go slow' is the matter of moral reform; and that they ought not to risk the provocation of a counter-complaint on the next voyage of the 'City of Rome' that there was less gambling than usual on board. Perhaps their best course would be to subject their captain to a private interrogation, and starting from the common ground that the gambling on board his ship was no greater than usual, and that, in his opinion, ought to be the usual amount of gambling on board, well ordered Atlantic steamers. They must, however, approach the witness on the one hand, not driving him to the concealment of his real views on the other; for the matter is one upon which opinions greatly vary, and to insure sincerity is, therefore, a point of special importance. Without ourselves pronouncing to propose any exact estimate of the fit and proper in the article of gambling on the Atlantic, we cannot but suspect that the views of the captain of the 'City of Rome' are, if anything, on the side of liberality. Bacarat itself, to begin with, is not a game usually affected by gamblers of the mild variety. It is distinctly 'hotter' than three-penny, which, even when the players never come to lay the traditional odds of five to two, in every case for which that rule is made and practised. Usual when people take to playing because the game is a safe one, and when they take to picking it all day and all the evening, and with a row of players five or six deep, the situation does gradually become calculated danger.

A certain minister in my neighbourhood says it is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to card games, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigel's Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commanding again to suffering humanity the 'devil's books' brought to me by all to themselves. Limitation of stakes is a more questionable, and as a rule, indeed an illusory, remedy. If the nature of the game is one which appeals to the speculative instinct—we mean as reasonably developed, for there are, also, men who will bet upon anything, from the racing of rain-drops to the spelling of words—attempts to restrict the amount of their wagers are, almost sure to be evaded. The only answer is to go upon, though it is necessarily out of very rough and imperfect operations, in which the element of pure chance is least, and is modified by any admixture of that demand for skill which acts as the most wholesome check on the acquisitive impulses of our fallen nature. Of two games again which

are equally 'sporting' that should be favoured which plays the slower, since it follows that the more often the game recur the greater the risk for widowed mothers.

On the other hand a wise captain should by all means encourage and promote those games which play—or even when they are slow, and which do not involve gambling by the natural frequency of visitations excited in the mind of the human race. And that is why we think Mr. Hughes was wrong in objecting to draughts on board the vessel. Yet on the other hand, since these are days of almost equal keen competition in the display of the cardinal virtue of the firm or company owning steamships can risk a reputation for showing undue complaisance to any form of vice—least of all after it has been publicly denounced to them in a memorial signed, among other moralists unknown to the public, by Mr. Thomas Hughes. This, however, is the trying position in which the owners of the 'City of Rome' are, or are about to be, placed.

On the arrival of that vessel in New York last Monday the memorial referred to was handed to the agents. It was a protest against the gambling which had been practised on board during the voyage. Mr. Hughes, as became his position and reputation, was the principal complainant, and stated that the third day out the smoking-room was turned into a card-room, where 'cards and draughts' were played constantly. At what rate of speed the decent was made from the form of those occupations to the latter we do not know, but the downward course of the unhappy gamblers was doubtless as inevitable as that of Dr. Quincey's criminal who, from a murder that he perhaps thought little of at the time, became gradually hardened to the habitual guilt of 'indecency and profligacy.'

Matters, at any rate, did not stop at draughts on board the 'City of Rome'; nor was the outbreak of gambling successfully isolated in the smoking-room. An Australian gambler carried the epidemic into the reading-room, where it manifested itself in the form of acute bacarat. A bank was started at this fascinating game by the Australian and three other men, and kept going all day and all the evening, and the next morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the head like a heavy load on the body; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which does not satisfy. The stomach is sore; the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colouration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become constipated; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow; the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. The tongue is frequently a splitting up of the fundi, sometimes with a sour taste; it is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision is dimmed; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live in pursuance of what the history of our legislation has shown to be the main attempt to protect improvident minors on the whole, in fact, the captain himself regarded the complaints of Mr. Hughes and those who acted with him as mere adulation, nothing, and entirely so. Where—or who—than his immediate destination, New York—he expected to go to, we are unable to imagine; but the deplorable fact remains that, while bacarat was going on five or six deep in the reading-room, and while men were recklessly plunging at draughts in the smoking-room, this captain refused to interfere.

It is not for us to advise the owners as to their own course of action in these difficult circumstances. We can understand their reluctance to disregard a memorial signed—nay, we believe, headed—by Mr. Hughes. On the other hand, they may naturally feel that, in these days of oceanic rivalry, the one thing in which it behoves them to 'go slow' is the matter of moral reform; and that they ought not to risk the provocation of a counter-complaint on the next voyage of the 'City of Rome' that there was less gambling than usual on board. Perhaps their best course would be to subject their captain to a private interrogation, and starting from the common ground that the gambling on board his ship was no greater than usual, and that, in his opinion, ought to be the usual amount of gambling on board, well ordered Atlantic steamers. They must, however, approach the witness on the one hand, not driving him to the concealment of his real views on the other; for the matter is one upon which opinions greatly vary, and to insure sincerity is, therefore, a point of special importance. Without ourselves pronouncing to propose any exact estimate of the fit and proper in the article of gambling on the Atlantic, we cannot but suspect that the views of the captain of the 'City of Rome' are, if anything, on the side of liberality. Bacarat itself, to begin with, is not a game usually affected by gamblers of the mild variety. It is distinctly 'hotter' than three-penny, which, even when the players never come to lay the traditional odds of five to two, in every case for which that rule is made and practised. Usual when people take to playing because the game is a safe one, and when they take to picking it all day and all the evening, and with a row of players five or six deep, the situation does gradually become calculated danger.

A certain minister in my neighbourhood says it is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to card games, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigel's Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commanding again to suffering humanity the 'devil's books' brought to me by all to themselves. Limitation of stakes is a more questionable, and as a rule, indeed an illusory, remedy. If the nature of the game is one which appeals to the speculative instinct—we mean as reasonably developed, for there are, also, men who will bet upon anything, from the racing of rain-drops to the spelling of words—attempts to restrict the amount of their wagers are, almost sure to be evaded. The only answer is to go upon, though it is necessarily out of very rough and imperfect operations, in which the element of pure chance is least, and is modified by any admixture of that demand for skill which acts as the most wholesome check on the acquisitive impulses of our fallen nature. Of two games again which

are equally 'sporting' that should be favoured which plays the slower, since it follows that the more often the game recur the greater the risk for widowed mothers.

On the other hand a wise captain should by all means encourage and promote those games which play—or even when they are slow, and which do not involve gambling by the natural frequency of visitations excited in the mind of the human race. And that is why we think Mr. Hughes was wrong in objecting to draughts on board the vessel. Yet on the other hand, since these are days of almost equal keen competition in the display of the cardinal virtue of the firm or company owning steamships can risk a reputation for showing undue complaisance to any form of vice—least of all after it has been publicly denounced to them in a memorial signed, among other moralists unknown to the public, by Mr. Thomas Hughes. This, however, is the trying position in which the owners of the 'City of Rome' are, or are about to be, placed.

On the arrival of that vessel in New York last Monday the memorial referred to was handed to the agents. It was a protest against the gambling which had been practised on board during the voyage. Mr. Hughes, as became his position and reputation, was the principal complainant, and stated that the third day out the smoking-room was turned into a card-room, where 'cards and draughts' were played constantly. At what rate of speed the decent was made from the form of those occupations to the latter we do not know, but the downward course of the unhappy gamblers was doubtless as inevitable as that of Dr. Quincey's criminal who, from a murder that he perhaps thought little of at the time, became gradually hardened to the habitual guilt of 'indecency and profligacy.'

Matters, at any rate, did not stop at draughts on board the 'City of Rome'; nor was the outbreak of gambling successfully isolated in the smoking-room. An Australian gambler carried the epidemic into the reading-room, where it manifested itself in the form of acute bacarat. A bank was started at this fascinating game by the Australian and three other men, and kept going all day and all the evening, and the next morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the head like a heavy load on the body; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which does not satisfy. The stomach is sore; the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colouration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become constipated; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow; the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. The tongue is frequently a splitting up of the fundi, sometimes with a sour taste; it is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision is dimmed; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live in pursuance of what the history of our legislation has shown